

L CICA International Conference

Conflict and Political Psychology

July 16th · 17th 2019
Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa



Conflict and Agression
Migrations
Security
Social Inequality

Artificial Intelligence
Populism
Media, Political Literacy and Polls
Among others

L CICA

**CONFLICT
AND
POLITICAL
PSYCHOLOGY**

16 – 17 July 2019, Lisbon

Palácio dos Condes do Redondo
Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa

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Introduction

When the Rector of Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa was contacted to host the L CICA, he had no doubt in accepting the invitation for two main reasons: the first being the need to compensate for his absence at previous CICA Conferences to which he was invited as Rector of this University; the second and main one, the relevance of promoting interdisciplinary inside universities.

The option for the subject of this Conference, “Conflict and Political Psychology” responds both to this goal and to the challenges of global society, which universities must embrace as a priority.

Besides, the subject includes a problem (conflict) and a scientific “area” (Political Psychology), suggesting that the “area” may study the problem (conflict), leading to propositions to overcome it.

But to try to attain actual peace we should not forget that conflict is multifold, arising from the various fields of life and mainly from the way people, groups, and nations deal with their mutual relations.

Psychology in its broader sense is one of scientific disciplines which cannot be alienated from the core tools to address this issue.

And if we add “Political” to Psychology we are forced to embrace a huge diversity of scientific areas (without quotation marks this time), evidencing the interdisciplinary we claim.

Indeed, though Political Psychology has as its main goal to explore the relationships between political and psychological processes, we cannot forget the contributions of other scientific areas such as history, sociology, political science, economy, international relations, clinical psychology, etc.

On the other hand, in order to deal with conflict, we need to identify its actual causes, which may result from a diverse range of sources that justify, in itself, the interdisciplinary approach.

This is why we expect this Conference can join researchers from different areas aiming to cooperate in order to reach conclusions that are rooted in the multiple features of the different types of conflict.

Of course, we are well aware that this Conference cannot study all types of conflicts resorting to all the scientific areas that can contribute to deal with this problem.

However, the subjects of the keynote speakers, as well as the contents of the papers presented, cover an extensive range of types and causes of conflicts, promising a fruitful Conference.

Anyway, for the Rector and for the university it is an honor and a pleasure to host this Conference, welcoming all the participants and wishing the best to everyone.

Last, but not least, the Rector wants to deeply thank the support of the Cooperativa de Ensino Universitário (CEU), the diligent competent and ready work of the UAL team and mainly the constant impulse and cooperation of Martin Ramirez, whose endurance and permanent attention to detail were crucial to accomplish this task.

Thank you and welcome all.

José Amado da Silva
The Rector of the Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa

■ Welcome to the L CICA (*Conferencias Internacionales sobre Conflicto y Agresión*), on Conflict and Political Psychology, held in Lisbon from^{16th} to 17 July 2019, co-organized by CICA International Foundation and Autonomous University of Lisbon.

The CICA conferences started, almost forty years ago, in the early eighties of the last century, gathering scholars and researchers interested on the analysis and discussion of the relationship between brain and aggression, and other close topics, such as violence, terrorism, peace, and conflicts at their different levels, from the internal to the international ones, through an integrated, comprehensive, and interdisciplinary approach that considers both biological and psycho-socio-cultural factors.

Peace and conflict studies have grown in stature as scholarly subjects in recent years. The academic environment has witnessed a conceptual expansion, broadening out from issues of traditional security and military strategy to include conflict transformation, human security, peace building and governance. There is now much greater awareness that peace and conflict depend on a vast range of factors, inter alia inequality, human rights, arms control, international norms, and psychological and motivation processes. The main characteristic of these CICA meetings throughout the world therefore is precisely this comprehensive approach, in the hope that its effort will show the value of purposefully crossing disciplinary boundaries. Consequently, it is open to plenty of disciplines, such as: individual and social psychology, psychiatry, physiology, sociology, anthropology, animal behavior, criminology, international law, political science, pharmacology, child development, education, security studies and international relations, law and world affairs, military and peace studies, as well as policy makers.

We particularly want to emphasize that, given the interdisciplinary character of the CICA, besides the discussion of both empirical and theoretical contributions in line with the title of each conference, they are always open to all scientists interested in how to deal with any of the other above mentioned subjects, broader related to the general aims of the CICA.

Besides the active contributors, this Conference is also a nice opportunity to offer a forum of interexchange to junior scientists and other people interested on these topics for networking, meeting old friends, knowing new colleagues and young students from around the world, in an informal atmosphere, to discuss their current research, future directions and international development of our fields, facilitating cooperation between specialists, scientists, and politicians, as well as

to cross fertilize different areas of interest. This explains why other participants may be interested in a 'just' passive attendance.

The scientific fruit of these fifty CICAs held to date at twenty countries in five continents (in chronological order: Spain, Chile, Colombia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, USA [California, New England, and Georgia], Greece, Zambia, Italy, England, Nord Ireland, Mexico, Poland, Turkey, Hungary, Bulgaria, India, Slovakia and Portugal), is reflected in the elaboration of more than forty publications most of them are in English language (see: <http://www.cicainternational.org>).

Following the same perspective, and taking the opportunity of the celebration of the 2019 International Society of Political Psychology in Lisbon, the present L CICA has chosen as its main topic a quite important issue: the relationship between Conflict and Political Psychology. The fact that the Rector of UAL has focused his introductory words to it, frees me to re-incide on this.

Participants of 12 countries from Europe, Asia and Americas have announced their presence: Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Hong-Kong, Kosovo, Netherlands, Poland, Serbia, Spain, Portugal.

We would like to take this opportunity to explicitly recognize the imprescindible help of UAL, as co-organizer, and of the ISPP, through its Executive Director, Severine Bennet, as well the continuous support by the Nebrija and Apeiron Universities, official partners of our CICA International Foundation.

We hope that this international conference may help to materialize a new opportunity for exchanging interesting ideas on how to solve conflicts, as a contribute, even if modest, to promote the development of a more peaceful and sustainable world.

J. Martín Ramírez
The President of CICA International Foundation



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Rector Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa

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Scientific Program

July 15

20:00

Welcome cocktail – Sala dos Atos

July 16

9:30 – 10:15

Opening Session

José Amado da Silva, Rector UAL

Juan Cayón, Rector Universidad Nebrija

Juliusz Piwowarski, Rector WSSBPI "Apeiron"

J. Martín Ramírez, President CICA International

10:15 – 11:00

The Seville Statement on Violence

J. Martín Ramírez, President of CICA International

Michael Bell, Stoony Brooks; Evolutionary Biology

11:00 – 11:30

Coffee Break

11:30 – 13:00

Round Table

The common interests of CICA, ISPP, STR, SPSSI, and Peace Psychology

Moderator Arthur J. Kendall, US Government Accountability Office (retired)

Participants

J. Martín Ramírez

Mark Dechesne, Leiden University

Violet Cheung, University of San Francisco

Alice LoCicero, former President of the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence & STR

Michael Bell

13:00 – 15:00

Break for Lunch

15:00 – 15:45

Keynote Speech

Scholarship, Activism, and Hope in Creating Social Change

Moderator Luís Tomé, Department of International Relations of UAL

Keynote Speaker Alice LoCicero

15:45 – 16:15

Coffee Break

16:15 – 18:15

Symposium

Managing ethnic diversity: Perspectives from majority and minority members

Moderator Diana Cárdenas, Utrecht University

Immigrants' behavioral participation and its relationship with national identification:

Perceived closeness to the prototype as a psychological mechanism

Diana Cárdenas

Maykel Verkuyten, Utrecht University

Blaming others to regain control:

A matter of causal attribution, dominance or ingroup identity?

Magdalena Hirsch, WZB Berlin Social Science Research Center

Susanne Veit, WZB Berlin Social Science Research Center

Reconciliation intentions in Kosovo:

The role of perceived ingroup and outgroup territorial ownership among minority and majority group members

Nora Storz, Utrecht University

Borja Martinovic, Utrecht University

Edona Maloku, Rochester Institute of Technology in Kosovo

Iris Žeželj, University of Belgrade

Tolerance of Muslim minority practices: using latent profile analysis

Marija Dangubić, Utrecht University

Maykel Verkuyten

Tobias Stark, Utrecht University

The many faces of tolerance:

Distinguishing three forms of intergroup tolerance and their relationship with prejudice and the acceptance of immigrant practices

Evi Velthuis, Utrecht University

Maykel Verkuyten

20:00

Festive Dinner

July 17

10:00 – 12:00

How to deal with new conflicts?

Moderator Tito Laneiro, Psychology Department of UAL

Can concerns of terroristic threats explain right-wing voters' anti-migrant sentiments on both sides of the Atlantic?

Violet Cheung

The current state of radicalisation in Europe

Mark Dechesne

Autochthony and investment as justifications for territorial ownership in intergroup conflicts:

The case of indigenous and non-indigenous groups in Chile

Wybren Nooitgedagt, Utrecht University

Borja Martinovic

Ana Figueiredo, Universidad Mayor

Karina Marambio, Universidad de Valparaíso

The role of Digital Literacy in online conflicts resolution

Luis Garcia Segura, Nebrija University

12:00 – 12:30

Coffee Break

12:30 – 13:15

Keynote Speech

**10th Anniversary of the Science and Human Rights Coalition:
Exercising Our Scientific Responsibility**

Moderator Reginaldo Rodrigues de Almeida, Director of Communication Sciences Department and Board Member of UAL Founding Entity

Keynote Speaker Arthur J. Kendall

13:15

Conference Closing

J. Martin Ramirez

Reginaldo Rodrigues de Almeida



Abstracts

■ This presentation analyzes the reasons why a statement on violence was considered a must; its origins at the 1982 Mexico ISRA, its signature, at the 1986 Seville CICA, and its endorsement at the 1989 Paris UNESCO General Conference. Its second part examines the main points stated.

The Seville Statement on Violence

Dr. Michael Bell (USA)

Affiliation: The University of California Museum of Paleontology, University of California Berkeley, Berkeley, CA

The Seville Statement (1986, SSV) was articulated to refute the claim that humans are inherently violent and prone to warfare. It consisted of five component refutations that invoke the following qualities that had been attributed to our species:

“inherited a tendency to make war,”

“genetically programmed . . . human nature,”

“human evolution,”

“humans have a violent brain,”

“instinct.”

Except for item 4, the alleged qualities to which these extracted phrases refer are implicitly or explicitly evolutionary. It is useful to consider how evolutionary biologists have thought about mechanisms that can produce such qualities. The associated concepts are sometimes counterintuitive and have sometimes been muddled in evolutionary biology and abused for political purposes.

I review the following issues from my perspective as an evolutionary biologist:

The Seville Statement is rooted deeply in evolutionary biology because it refutes the naïve claim that violence and warfare are inevitable products of human *evolutionary* history.

The relationship between phenotypes and genotypes, a unique distinction that exists only in organisms and is unfamiliar and irrelevant within most disciplines (e.g., astrophysics, most of biology, the social sciences).

The distinction between ultimate and proximate causation, which refer to causes for evolution and causes for expression of evolved qualities within individuals, respectively.

What natural selection is and what qualities it increases.

What norms of reaction and phenotypic plasticity are.

Violence and warfare as potentially evolved phenotypic traits that are inherited and will inevitably be manifested by humans.

I will assert that the assertions refuted by the Seville Statement are empirically difficult to test as scientific hypotheses and therefore inherently unscientific, or that they are inconsistent with the evolutionary principles noted above. I also wish to emphasize that evolutionary biology provides no moral guidance. Moral guidance is provided by human culture, a form of phenotypic plasticity, and invoking human evolutionary history as a rigid constraint that makes violence and warfare unavoidable in human affairs is a fallacy.

The common interests of CICA, ISPP, STR, SPSSI and Peace Psychology

Dr. Arthur J. Kendall

US Government Accountability Office (Retired)

This round table will be a floor open to the considerations of the different discussants related to the common aims of many scientific societies.

Scholarship, Activism, and Hope in Creating Social Change

Alice LoCicero, Ph.D., ABPP (USA)

Past president of the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence & STR

■ Social scientists and health care clinicians have studied, reported on, written about, and worried over issues of racial and economic injustice; colonialism; disparities in health, wealth and education; militarism; threat of nuclear accident; climate change, and war. Countless hours have been spent, and reports written, detailing problems and suggesting solutions. Those engaged in this pursuit have learned and taught well. Their scientific papers, reports, petitions, and letters to their local and national politicians have addressed urgent concerns uncovered in their efforts to remedy social ills.

Each generation of young professionals has created groups, caucuses, and organizations to foster the common good through scholarship. But in the 21st century, these groups are lamenting much the same concerns that they were lamenting in the 20th century. While some gains have been made, the overall condition of society in western nations and the world has, seemingly, either not improved, or has declined.

Examples of static or declining conditions from the US include racism, xenophobia, white supremacy; the devastating impact of corporatism and profit driven decision making in health and education; and the deformation of human rights gains through policies of cruelty and dog-whistle politics. Examples of static or declining conditions internationally are reflected in the current placement of the Doomsday Clock at two minutes to midnight, due to threats of war and of continuing devastation of the planet. Instead of responding to scientific data, leaders engage in denial and/or actions incommensurate with the climate emergency we face.

Should scholars and clinicians cease all such actions? In this talk, I argue that they should continue their efforts, but that they must collaborate more closely with those engaged in nonviolent direct action, providing scholarship and scientific evidence to inform the action. I will highlight some small and large successes of collaborations between scholars and activists. She finally suggests some future collaborations and actions for consideration.

Managing ethnic diversity: Perspectives from majority and minority members

Diana Cárdenas

Post-doctoral fellow, Utrecht University, the Netherlands

■ Ethnic diversity is a global phenomenon. Ethnically diverse societies and their members struggle with questions related to managing this ethnic diversity. In Western Europe, this question centers around the mutual adaptation of immigrants and receiving societies. In other places, such as Chile and Kosovo, the question is how to manage multiple ethnic groups living in the same territory. In both contexts, however, questions on ethnic diversity management tend to focus on a single side: either on minorities adapting to the majority, or on majorities accepting minorities. The goal of this symposium is to stimulate reflection on how minority and majority members manage ethnic diversity, by studying the minority perspective (first presentation), the majority perspective (second presentation), and both perspectives simultaneously (third and fourth presentation). In the first presentation, Cárdenas and Verkuyten offer the minority perspective, particularly, that of immigrants in three Western European countries and their identification with these countries. The results point towards the role of national language usage in their increased identification with receiving country. The second presentation, by Hirsch and Veit, shifts the focus to majority members. With two experiments, they find that when experiencing lack of control, German majority members will take the opportunity to reinforce their social status by blaming migrants. The third presentations, by Nooitgedagt and colleagues, examines how Chilean majority and indigenous minority groups think about the Chilean territory. The results of two studies highlight the unique arguments that majority and minority members have for believing they own the Chilean territory. Lastly, the fourth presentation by Storz and colleagues examines majority and minority perspective in the context of the territorial conflict in Kosovo. Perceptions of owning the territory resulted in reconciliation support in majority members, but kept minority members away from reconciliation. As a whole, the symposium accounts for the multiple and complex ways in which majority and minority members manage ethnic diversity, ranging from changing identities and scapegoating, to demanding compensation and supporting reconciliation.

Immigrants' behavioral participation and its relationship with national identification: perceived closeness to the prototype as a psychological mechanism

Dr. Diana Cárdenas (Canada) & Dr. Maykel Verkuyten (Netherlands)

Utrecht University

■ Immigrants to new countries face the important challenge of adapting to a new environment. One such challenge is the transition from majority to minority member. Specifically, many migrants were members of the ethnic majority in their country of origin but are, after migrating, an ethnic minority in the receiving nation. One way of approaching this challenge is to develop a sense of group membership, or identification, with the members of receiving nation, i.e., with the new majority. The goal of the presentation is to investigate the psychological process by which immigrants identify with members of the receiving nation. We propose that using the language of the receiving nation is key, as it signals to migrants' self their psychological closeness to a typical member of the receiving nation (i.e., their closeness to the prototype). More specifically, migrants using the language of the receiving nation are more likely to see similarities with the members of the receiving nation, and to believe that they are accepted by this majority. This greater perceived similarity and acceptance fosters, in turn, greater identification (H1). To further test whether language acts as signal to the self, we tested whether perceived language competency would offer migrants additional proof of their closeness to the members of receiving nation, moderating the link between using language and closeness to the prototype (H2). These hypotheses were tested using a cross-national survey (the Eurislam project; $N = 3794$ Muslim migrants in Belgium, Germany and Switzerland). The results of two structural equation models support H1 and partially confirm H2; competency moderated the relation between language usage and perceived similarity, but not the relation between language and perceived acceptance by majority members. These results further our understanding of how, in the Western European context of ethnic diversity, language acts as a signal to the self and encourages in migrants identification with the new majority.

Blaming others to regain control: A matter of causal attribution, dominance or ingroup identity?

Magdalena Hirsch & Susanne Veit (Germany)

WZB Berlin Social Science Research Center

■ Ethnic diversity often implies that some groups (e.g. immigrants) are considered low-status groups while others are considered high-status (e.g. ethnic majorities). In such contexts, blaming low-status outgroups for negative events is a well-established phenomenon. Blaming seems to be in part motivated by the need for control. However, three alternative explanations have been proposed as to why blaming boosts feelings of control. First, blaming helps to restore a sense of an orderly world in which negative events can be attributed to a clear cause. Second, blaming low-status groups may legitimize dominance. Finally, blaming others may activate ingroup identities thereby facilitating group-based control. Addressing these arguments, we conducted two survey experiments in the German context. In the first experiment, we aim to test all three explanations simultaneously. Participants (N = 651) were primed with the threat of an economic crisis and then given the opportunity to either blame immigrants (causal attribution and low-status outgroup), blame elites (causal attribution), blame globalization (causal attribution) or affirm their national identity (activated identity). In the second experiment (N = 1105), we examine whether the opportunity to blame migrants is effective in restoring feelings of control because it legitimizes dominance or because it is a highly polarized issue that activates political identities.

Participants had the opportunity to either blame immigrants (low-status outgroup and polarized issue), blame obese (low-status outgroup) people or indicate their opinion on a polarized issue, namely the political representation of the far-right (activated identity). Both studies support the notion that blaming boosts feelings of control because it supports the dominant position of the self. To a lesser extent, we also find evidence for the idea that blaming outgroups instigates group-based control as individuals' ingroup identities are activated.

Findings highlight the role of control motivation in explaining why ethnic diversity often corresponds with persistent status inequalities and prejudice. Ethnic minorities may be particularly vulnerable to being blamed due to their low status and impermeable group boundaries.

Reconciliation intentions in Kosovo: The role of perceived ingroup and outgroup territorial ownership among minority and majority group members

Nora Storz¹, Borja Martinovic¹, Edona Maloku² & Iris Žeželj³

¹ Utrecht University

² Rochester Institute of Technology in Kosovo

³ University of Belgrade, Serbia

■ Interethnic relations between Serbs and Albanians in Kosovo have long been shaped by conflict, and ethnic cleavages alongside territorial conflict still exist today. In territorial interethnic conflicts, the perception that one's group owns the disputed territory (i.e. ingroup collective psychological ownership, or ingroup CPO) can hamper reconciliation intentions. However, this research neglected that the meaning of reconciliation might differ between groups. Among minority (low power) group members, reconciliation might imply undesirable outcomes that legitimize their minority position. For them, perceptions of ingroup's CPO could undermine reconciliation intentions (H1a). Among majority (high power) group members however, reconciliation might formalize and legitimize their dominant position; ingroup CPO may foster reconciliation intentions (H1b). Furthermore, perceiving that one's group is entitled to a territory does not need to exclude believing that other groups are also entitled to own that same territory (outgroup CPO), that the territory can be shared. Among minority members, acknowledging outgroup CPO could attenuate the negative relation between ingroup CPO and reconciliation (H2). We tested these hypotheses with regards to the Kosovo conflict between Serbs ($N = 264$) and Albanians ($N = 140$). Among Serbs, the local minority and low-power group, stronger ingroup CPO hindered reconciliation intentions (H1a), but only when Albanians' ownership of Kosovo was not acknowledged (H2). Thus, while acknowledging outgroup CPO did not reverse the negative relation between ingroup CPO and reconciliation, it eliminated it. In contrast, among Albanians, the local majority, ingroup's CPO fostered reconciliation intentions (H1b), independently of their thoughts on Serbs' CPO. Majority member's ingroup CPO might motivate them to reconcile to preserve their group's favorable status. These results highlight the importance of considering majority and

minority ethnic groups simultaneously when investigating territorial conflicts, and the value of studying ingroup and outgroup CPO together for a more nuanced understanding of reconciliation intentions.

Tolerance of Muslim minority practices: using latent profile analysis

Marija Dangubić, Dr. Maykel Verkuyten & Dr. Tobias Stark (Netherlands)

Utrecht University

■ The accommodation of Muslim practices is a highly debated topic in Europe. It is commonly assumed that intolerance of Muslim practices (e.g. wearing of headscarf) stems from prejudicial feelings toward Muslims. However, there can be more principled reasons for objection and there can be differences in the acceptance of different practices. Among a sample of Dutch natives (N = 832) and by applying latent profile analyses (LPA) on several Muslims' practices as well as prejudicial feelings toward Muslims as a group, we found four different profiles of individuals – two groups that, respectively, like or dislike Muslims and their practices, a group that is intolerant to all Muslim practices but report positive feelings towards Muslims (prejudiced-intolerant), and a group that is intolerant of some practices and also has positive towards Muslims (principled-intolerance). We further examined whether these profiles differ in their tolerance of controversial Christian practices (rejecting women in religious boards), practices concerning gender-neutrality (gender-neutral language), sexuality (homosexual men kissing on the street) and safety-threatening acts (smoking). In addition, we tested differences in terms of key demographics and the psychological constructs of balanced thinking, unconditional respect, authoritarian values, and conservative-thinking.

The results indicate that the liking and the disliking profiles display contrasting patterns of correlates. The liking profile was characterized by higher tolerance for gender neutrality and sexuality, and higher scores on balanced thinking, unconditional respect, left- wing orientation and lower scores on authoritarianism and conservative-thinking. Furthermore, the principled intolerance group differed from the prejudiced intolerant group in their higher tolerance of gender-neutrality and sexuality, in being more left-wing oriented, less authoritarian, less conservative and higher on unconditional respect. It is concluded that a perspective that tries to understand the rejection of Muslim minority practices only in terms of

prejudicial attitudes is limited. An LPA approach makes it possible to identify unobserved groups of individuals who differ in the particular ways in which they try to combine feelings toward Muslims and the (in)tolerance of Muslim practices. This makes it possible to develop a more nuanced understanding of Muslims' practices and provides an important contribution to social and theoretical debates.

The many faces of tolerance: Distinguishing three forms of intergroup tolerance and their relationship with prejudice and the acceptance of immigrant practices

Evi Velthuis & Maykel Verkuyten

Utrecht University

■ Several studies in Western-Europe conclude that prejudice underlies intolerance of immigrant minority practices. However, other studies demonstrate that prejudice and intolerance are weakly, or not, related. One reason for these inconsistent findings might be the different understandings of tolerance. In the philosophical literature and based on their underlying reasoning, three forms of tolerance are distinguished: permission, coexistence and respect tolerance. Permission tolerance refers to a dominant majority granting conditional permission to minorities to live according to their dissenting beliefs and practices, and is likely to be positively related to prejudice. In contrast, the respect form of tolerance emphasizes people's equal rights and is therefore more likely to be negatively related to prejudice. In three studies with national samples of Dutch majority members, we tested (1) whether the three forms of tolerance can be distinguished empirically, and (2) whether these forms are differently related to prejudice. Furthermore, since tolerance has been conceptualized as the disapproval of specific practices – in contrast to dislike of the group – we tested (3) whether the three forms of tolerance relate to the acceptance of concrete immigrant practices, independently of prejudice, and (4) whether the forms are independent of the specific immigrant group (Western vs. non-western and Muslim vs. non-Muslim immigrants). The findings show that the three forms of tolerance are empirically distinct, and that respect tolerance is negatively associated with prejudice towards immigrants (Study 1) and Muslims (Studies 2 and 3), whereas permission tolerance is positively related to prejudice. Coexistence tolerance (tolerating differences to avoid conflict) was not related to prejudice. Furthermore and independently of prejudice, respect tolerance positively predicted acceptance of concrete immigrant practices, while permission tolerance negatively predicted acceptance. Moreover, the three forms of tolerance did not differ for the specific immigrant group. Overall, these findings highlight

the importance of differentiating between forms of tolerance in both research and policy.

Keywords forms of tolerance, prejudice, respect, acceptance of minority rights, immigrants, Muslims, the Netherlands.

Autochthony and investment as justifications for territorial ownership in intergroup conflicts: The case of indigenous and non-indigenous groups in Chile

Wybren Nooitgedagt¹, Borja Martinovic¹, Ana Figueiredo² & Karina Marambio³

¹ Utrecht University

² Universidad Mayor, Chile

³ Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

■ The indigenous Mapuche in Chile have lost the majority of their lands to the non-indigenous Chilean majority. Struggles over territorial ownership continue to shape intergroup relations and questions on ethnic diversity management. We propose that attitudes towards territorial compensation (e.g., return of lands to Mapuche, increased territorial autonomy) may depend on the degree to which members of either group claim collective psychological ownership of a territory for their own group or recognize ownership claims by the other group. We examined two different principles that could be used by these groups to justify and recognize collective ownership claims. We considered autochthony (i.e., a belief in entitlements for first inhabitants), and investment (i.e., a belief in entitlements for those who invested most). In Study 1 among non-indigenous Chileans ($N = 935$), we found that their agreement with the autochthony principle was related to a greater support for territorial compensation, whereas agreement with investment was related to lower support for territorial compensation. In Study 2, we contrasted non-indigenous Chileans ($N = 117$) with the indigenous Mapuche ($N = 125$) and found that, for both groups, autochthony was related to greater territorial compensation via higher recognition of indigenous territorial ownership. Interestingly, for non-indigenous Chileans investment was related to *less* willingness to compensate (as in Study 1), whereas for Mapuche investment was related to *more* claims for compensation via stronger claims of indigenous ownership. Together, these findings show that autochthony is an argument that validates indigenous ownership both among indigenous group members and among non-indigenous settlers, whereas investment is used by both groups to claim more positive outcomes

Can concerns of terroristic threats explain right-wing voters' anti-migrant sentiments on both sides of the Atlantic?

Dr. Violet Cheung (Hong Kong/USA)

University of San Francisco

■ While mass emotions are recognized for their motivational power in visceral politics, the specific ways that emotions shape political discourse are not well-understood. Perceived terrorist threats triggered a wave of anti-migrant sentiments are credited for the emergence of right-wing populism on both sides of the Atlantic. The migrant crisis in the recent years only refreshed the memory of deadly terrorist attacks and supercharged the threat mentality. The logical connection, from a sense of threat to anti-migrant stance, holds important practical and theoretical implications. On a practical front, political operators will capitalize on crisis to attract voters to the right-wing platform. On a theoretical front, the long-standing person-situation debate will see situation take precedence, at least on this hot-button topic.

Whether a sense of insecurity was a linchpin to sway voters on migration issues was tested in four samples. Study 1 was conducted with 220 Americans and 231 Germans after the Paris terrorist attack. Two years later, Study 2 was preregistered and conducted on 151 British and 183 Spanish participants. Participants' adherence to political ideologies was assessed by right-wing authoritarianism, neoliberalism and nationalism. Their sense of insecurity was measured by cognitive risk perception as well as the emotions of fear and anxiety. A replicated finding across the four samples showed that insecurity was not a mediator between right-wing ideology and anti-migrant sentiment. According to the indirect pathway, conservatives felt vulnerable about terroristic threats but their insecurity could not explain their anti-migrant sentiment. According to the direct pathways, right-wing values were the best explanations for anti-migrant sentiment. The present findings are in line with the classic view that ethnocentrism are not reactions to ongoing events but rather ingrained beliefs/values.

The current state of radicalisation in Europe

Dr. Mark Dechesne (Netherlands)

Leiden University

■ This presentation will reflect on the state of radicalization in Europe, both Jihadism inspired and related to the far right. It will address various themes including returning foreign fighters, homegrown radicalization, and cumulative radicalisation. It will provide insights from a large scale project on radicalisation, called Dialogue about Radicalisation and Equality, that involves field research on radical milieus and social media research in 10 countries. The presentation will also address novel approaches to countering radicalisation including the use of positive psychology to improve resilience among immigrant communities.

The many faces of tolerance: Distinguishing three forms of intergroup tolerance and their relationship with prejudice and the acceptance of immigrant practices

Evi Velthuis & Dr. Maykel Verkuyten (Netherlands)

Utrecht University

■ Several studies in Western-Europe conclude that prejudice underlies intolerance of immigrant minority practices. However, other studies demonstrate that prejudice and intolerance are weakly, or not, related. One reason for these inconsistent findings might be the different understandings of tolerance. In the philosophical literature and based on their underlying reasoning, three forms of tolerance are distinguished: permission, coexistence and respect tolerance. Permission tolerance refers to a dominant majority granting conditional permission to minorities to live according to their dissenting beliefs and practices, and is likely to be positively related to prejudice. In contrast, the respect form of tolerance emphasizes people's equal rights and is therefore more likely to be negatively related to prejudice. In three studies with national samples of Dutch majority members, we tested (1) whether the three forms of tolerance can be distinguished empirically, and (2) whether these forms are differently related to prejudice. Furthermore, since tolerance has been conceptualized as the disapproval of specific *practices* – in contrast to dislike of the *group* – we tested (3) whether the three forms of tolerance relate to the acceptance of concrete immigrant practices, independently of prejudice, and (4) whether the forms are independent of the specific immigrant group (Western vs. non-western and Muslim vs. non-Muslim immigrants). The findings show that the three forms of tolerance are empirically distinct, and that respect tolerance is negatively associated with prejudice towards immigrants (Study 1) and Muslims (Studies 2 and 3), whereas permission tolerance is positively related to prejudice. Coexistence tolerance (tolerating differences to avoid conflict) was not related to prejudice. Furthermore and independently of prejudice, respect tolerance positively predicted acceptance of concrete immigrant practices, while permission tolerance negatively predicted acceptance. Moreover, the three forms of tolerance did not differ for the specific immigrant group. Overall, these findings highlight

the importance of differentiating between forms of tolerance in both research and policy.

Keywords forms of tolerance, prejudice, respect, acceptance of minority rights, immigrants, Muslims, the Netherlands.

The role of Digital Literacy in online conflicts resolution

Dr. Luis Garcia Segura (Dominican Republic)

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■ In this communication we argue that Digital Literacy, understood as the essential skills needed to understand and use computers with enough confidence to produce social and professional gains, is a very important component of a successful online conflict resolution program. We also take into account the influence that recent developments in Digital Rights, especially Data Protection, are having in Digital Literacy in the European Union.

10th Anniversary of the Science and Human Rights Coalition: Exercising Our Scientific Responsibility

Dr. Arthur J. Kendall

US Government Accountability Office (retired)

■ Ten years ago, many scientific societies came together at AAAS to form a coalition. Since then, the Coalition has worked to provide help to Human Rights NGOs, to protect the human rights of scientists, to protect human rights in the conduct of science, to elucidate and promote the right to science, and to encourages scientists to exercise their responsibilities as scientists. In this presentation Dr. Kendall will briefly describe the Coalition, and highlight some examples of the Coalition's work in each of these areas.



Participants

Dr. Reginaldo Almeida (Portugal)

Director of Communication Sciences Department and Board Member of UAL Founding Entity



Reginaldo Rodrigues de Almeida holds a Bachelor in History from Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa (UAL) and a PhD in Information Sciences from Universidad Complutense de Madrid, which he completed in 2003 (title registered in Portugal, at Universidade Nova de Lisboa, in 2004).

He has been working at Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa since 1989, was the university's Secretary-General between 1993 and 2006 and currently is the Administrator responsible for Communication, External Relations and Social Services at UAL.

He is a lecturer at Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa, in the Communication Sciences Department, as well as invited lecturer in the third

studies cycle at Pontificia Universidad de Salamanca (Madrid Campus) and at Instituto Superior de Estudos Militares.

He is a member of the Unesco Charter, through the Spanish Commission Communication Group.

His research interests focus on information sciences and he regularly publishes articles in the printed press on “Information Society”. He has written the following books on this topic: “Sociedade Bit, da Sociedade da Informação à Sociedade do Conhecimento” and “Voo da Borboleta, Crónicas da Sociedade da Informação”.

He is a member of the Scientific and the Pedagogical Councils of Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa.

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Dr. Michael A. Bell (USA)

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Michael A. Bell is an evolutionary biologist. He earned his bachelors and graduate degrees at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and was Secretary of the Society for the Study of Evolution. He is on the editorial board of *Trends in Ecology and Evolution* and is on the Board of Book Review Editors of the *Quarterly Review of Biology*. He was the Director of the Graduate Program in Ecology and Evolution at Stony Brook. and several graduate students earned PhD degrees under his supervision.

After 40 years on the faculty, Dr. Bell retired in March 2019 from the Department of Ecology and Evolution at Stony Brook University. He was a visiting professor in the Department of Developmental Biology of the Stanford University School of Medicine during sabbatical leaves in 2008

and 2015. He is presently a Research Associate in the University of California Museum of Paleontology in Berkeley.

His research uses the Threespine Stickleback fish to study patterns and rates of evolution in fossil and modern populations at time intervals ranging from 5000 years down to single years. His research on rapid genomic evolution in contemporary populations is presently supported by the US National Institutes of Health, and he is also studying the genetics of adaptive diversification in stickleback populations and evolution of a fossil stickleback population. He co-edited *The Evolutionary Biology of the Threespine Stickleback* (1994), which helped establish this species as a major model for evolutionary biology and molecular genetics and genomics. He established Cook Inlet, Alaska, USA as an important region within which to conduct field research on the evolutionary biology of the Threespine Stickleback.

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Diana Cárdenas is trained in social psychology, having completed her Ph.D. in psychology at Université de Montréal in 2017. She is currently a post-doctoral fellow at ERCOMER at Utrecht University.

Her research interest lies in understanding how engaging in typical behaviors of a new cultural group impacts the cultural identities of individuals. Her current research focuses on understanding the psychological mechanisms responsible for these identity shifts.

She is also interested in understanding the relation between cultural identities among bicultural individuals. More specifically, part of her research is focused on better understanding the nature of the relation between new cultural identities and cultural identities of origin, as the relation between these identities can be positive, negative, or non-existent.

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Dr. Cayón Peña has a PhD in Law from Universidad Pontificia Comillas (ICADE). He has been General Secretary, Vice-rector for International Relationships, Head of the Law and International Relationships Academic department, Legal Counsel, Full Professor (Law philosophy, Moral & Politics) before been Rector at Universidad Nebrija. He has also been Assistant professor at the Ministry of Law and Justice, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Police National Force). Is the author of many articles and co-author of several books. Academic Scholar of the Royal Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation. Benefactor of the Elias de Tejada and Erasmo Percopo Foundation. A member of the Società Internazionale Tommaso d'Aquino and member of the International Union of Catholic Jurists. President of the Southamerican Catholic Culture Association. Academic Scholar of the Arts and Sciences Academy, Puerto Rico (USA).

He is visiting professor in different universities: Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil (Ecuador), Inter American University of Puerto Rico and Pan-American University of Mexico. Prof. Cayón is member of the Pugwash Movement.

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While the role of mass emotions in visceral politics seems obvious, the specific ways that emotions shape political discourse are not well-understood. A case in point is Michael Moore's 2004 documentary film *Fahrenheit 911*, which accused President George W. Bush of relying on fear tactics to garner public support for the invasion of Iraq. Any researcher versed in emotion theories would posit anger as the most salient emotion with regard to rallying the public behind military action. Since 911, I delineated the effects of fear, anxiety and anger on a variety of applied topics, from the wars in the Middle East to the ongoing cyber war with China, from the Patriot Act to the migrant crisis that swayed recent elections on both sides of the Atlantic.

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Holding a Bachelor degree in Chemical-Industrial Engineering by IST and a PhD in Economics by Universidade Católica Portuguesa, José Amado da Silva has been a lecturer in several higher education institutions, as well as business consultant, consultant to Ministerial offices and public institutes in the fields of privatization, European program assessment, company strategy, industrial and regulation policies, He was president of the board of ICP-ANACOM and has authored several studies and publications in the field of regulation and competition, he is currently the Rector of Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa.

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Dr. Mark Dechesne obtained his doctorate in 2001 for an experimental psychological analysis of the effects of fear of death on social behavior. He combined insights from existentialist philosophy and principles of social cognition and decision making. He was awarded the *praemium erasmianum studiorum* (2002) for an exceptional dissertation in the social sciences and humanities, and a VENI innovational incentive grant from NWO (2003) to expand his research. His research is primarily focused on developing basic knowledge regarding human judgment, decision making, and beliefs, and the study of various societal questions in which these processes play an important role. The combination of basic principles of decision making and engaged social research, a combination that can be put under the header of decision making in context, can be used for instance to understand the decision of terrorists to use violence to advance their cause. Mark explored this theme while working at the DHS Center of Excellence NC-START (National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism) from 2006 - 2008, and at various NATO Centers of Excellence. He is currently the coordinator of the fieldwork related to the H2020 project Dialogue about Radicalisation

and Equality (DARE). Dr. Dechesne has served on the editorial boards of the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, the European Journal of Social Psychology, Journal for Deradicalization, Advances in Political Psychology, and Group Processes and Interpersonal Relations.

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Dr. Marzanna Farnicka (Poland)

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Dr. Marzanna Farnicka is a licensed psychologist and adjunct professor in the Institute of Psychology at the University of Zielona Góra. She is a trainer of social skills and ART therapy. She is a member and chair of local branch of the Polish Psychology Association, the International Society for Research on Aggression and a cofounder of the Research Group on Family and Adolescents in Middle Europe. Her research includes developmental psychopathology included issues connected with family life, coping with stress and aggression and the support of development. She chairs the Polish CICA.

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Luis A. García Segura was born in the Dominican Republic. He studied Law, with a Masters Degree in Business Law and a PhD in Social Sciences from the University of Nebrija. He has worked for the public and private sectors in Education, Law and ICT projects. He is currently a bar member of the Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid and an Associate member of the American Bar Association.

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Magdalena Hirsch (Germany)

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Magdalena Hirsch is a Ph.D. candidate and research fellow at the project 'Democracy Critique, Immigration Critique and Right-Wing Populism'. Her research interests revolve around ethnic and cultural diversity, interethnic relations and xenophobia. At the WZB she aims at explaining support for right-wing populism by integrating insights from social psychology, sociology and political science. She is particularly interested in investigating whether control deprivation motivates populist attitudes and political polarization.

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Dr. Arthur J. Kendall (USA)

US Government Accountability Office (Retired)



Arthur J. Kendall is a political psychologist and a mathematical statistician. He has a PhD in Social Psychology and a BA in Philosophy. He specializes in applying social science methods and statistics to social and policy issues. He helps individuals and organizations: develop statistical and research capacity; design, implement, interpret, and review research and evaluation; explore existing data; review submissions for conventions, journals, and books.

Dr. Kendall retired in 2001 from a Senior Mathematical Statistician position after 22 years at the US GAO where he mentored evaluators working in National Security and International Affairs, Federal statistical activities, and Federal scientific activities on behalf of the US Congress. Before that he was an Expert - Social Science Methods at the Statistical Research Division, US Census Bureau.

He is a Fellow and active member of the American Psychological Association (APA) and of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social

issues. He served on the APA Task Force on the Psychological Effects of Efforts to Prevent Terrorism. He reviewed articles and did a massive editing of the book from that task force *Collateral damage: the psychological consequences of America's war on terrorism*. He helped in the establishment of APA's Division 48 and served on the editorial board of its journal and has been active in the International Society of Political Psychology (ISPP) since it was started in 1978. Dr. Kendall previously served as an Associate Editor for the journal *Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict and Terrorism*. He is currently on the Advisory Board of the Society for Terrorism Research and a reviewer for its journal, *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression*.

Dr. Kendall is also an active member of the Classification Society and the American Statistical Association (AMSTAT). He serves on AMSTAT's Committee on Scientific Freedom and Human Rights, the section on Government Statistics, and is a founding member of the Section on Homeland Defense and National Security. He is a member of Statistics Without Borders where he provides consultation to governmental and non-governmental organizations working on human rights and humanitarian issues. He provided methodological and editorial review for many of the chapters submitted for *Statistical Methods for Human Rights*.

He helped establish the Science and Human Rights Coalition of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (SHR/AAAS). He works with AAAS's On-Call Scientists system which puts together human rights NGOs and volunteer scientists from many disciplines. He volunteers to help those NGOs plan and evaluate their programs, explore existing data, and document issues regarding human rights.

Recently, he was a co-editor, with J. Martin Ramirez and Chus Morrison, of the CICA book *Conflict, Violence, Terrorism and Their Prevention*, published by Cambridge Scholars.

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Tito Laneiro holds a PhD in Organizational Psychology by Algarve University (2011), a Master in Counselling by Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa (2005) and a Bachelor in Social and Organizational Psychology by Instituto Superior de Psicologia Aplicada (2000).

He has been a full time lecturer at Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa since 2004 and auxiliary professor since 2012.

Scientific Coordinator of the Bachelor Program in Psychology since 2015 and member of the university's Scientific Council since 2016, Tito Laneiro is also integrated researcher of the Psychology Research Centre (CIP), in which he has coordinated the research project on New Work (GINT) since 2014.

He coordinated Organizational and Labour Psychology Services at a multinational company between 1995 and 2004. Consultant; Certified

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Tito Laneiro is a member of the Portuguese Psychological Association (OPP), certified as an expert in Labour, Social and Organizational Psychology, in Clinical and Health Psychology, in Assessing Psychosocial Risks and in Psychotherapy by OPP. He is also certified expert in Psychotherapy by APPCPC (the Portuguese association on person-centred psychotherapy and counselling).

Voting board member of APPCPC, in which he co-coordinates training in Counselling and Psychotherapy. Member of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP). Tito Laneiro has authored and revised papers published in national and international journals.

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Dr. Alice LoCicero (USA)

Past president of the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence & First president of the Society for Terrorism Research. Recipient of the 2018 Anthony J. Marsella Prize for the Psychology of Peace and Social Justice



Alice LoCicero is a research and clinical psychologist, a scholar/activist, and a founding member of the Re-Envisioning Psychology Collective. She is affiliated with the Wright Institute, (Berkeley, CA) where she served as Visiting Scholar in 2016-17. She is the 2018 recipient of the Anthony J. Marsella Prize for Peace and Social Justice, awarded by Psychologists for Social Responsibility for her work towards peace, nonviolent activism, and climate justice, and against militarism, corporatism, and colonialism. Her current scholarship focuses on fostering critical thinking in the training of doctoral students, and on the connections between scholarship and activism in creating social change. Dr. LoCicero is a board certified clinical psychologist. She holds a Ph.D. in clinical psychology, and an MBA, with a focus on leadership in nonprofit organizations. She is past president of the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence, and co-founder and past president of the Society for Terrorism Research. From 2013-2016, she was president of the Board of Directors of Community Legal Services and Counseling Center (now called DeNovo) in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Earlier, Dr. LoCicero was faculty member at the Center for Multicultural Training in Psychology at Boston Medical Center, at Tufts University, and at Suffolk University, Boston.

Dr. LoCicero is author of two books on recruitment of children to groups using terrorist tactics. In 2007, she traveled to Sri Lanka during the civil war to study the attitudes of children towards the war and towards youth as soldiers. The report of that work is *Creating Young Martyrs: Conditions that make Dying in a Terrorist Attack Seem Like a Good Idea* (2008.) Later, she applied her knowledge in this area to the Boston Marathon bombers and other youth who engaged in terrorist actions. The report of that work is *Why Good Kids Turn into Deadly Terrorists* (2014.)

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Edona Maloku (Kosovo)

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Edona Maloku is a social psychologist specializing in reconciliation in post-conflict societies. She is a Lecturer of Psychology at the Rochester Institute of Technology in Kosovo (RIT Kosovo) and a research member of Utrecht University Groups and Identity Lab. As a survivor of war, she is dedicated to understand the processes that underlie relations between groups with a history of conflict and gain empirical knowledge to help achieve a lasting peace. Her research work is grounded on Social Identity Theory and Contact Hypothesis; specifically on the *readiness to engage in contact* with outgroup members in segregated contexts like Kosovo. Currently, she is working on a couple of lines of research: 1) the first focuses on the effects of identity complexity on intergroup relations among majority vs. minority status groups; 2) the second line looks at how ethnic identity and prejudice develops among children with little or no contact experiences with outgroup members; 3) In a third line she examines how collective psychological ownership affects reconciliation intentions after conflict; and 4) tests the Stereotype Content Model among ethnic groups in Kosovo with a history of changeable status (from low to high status, and vice-versa). Her last (5th) line of work, which has an applied perspective as well, focuses on school-based initiatives as a tool to facilitate intergroup contact and improve relations in divided societies. As part of the latter,

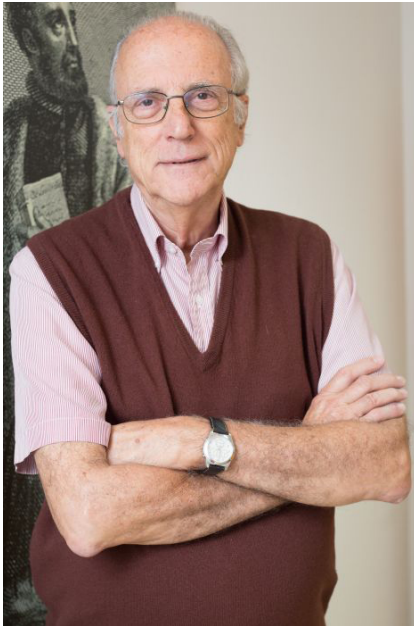
Edona was nominated by the former President of Kosovo, her Excellency Atifete Jahjaga (2011-2016), to lead this education initiative in the country. The program, being developed with Queen's University Belfast will be piloted in Kamenica, an ethnically mixed city in 2019-2020.

Edona's work on the social-psychological processes of identity-building after Kosovo's independence (2008) has been recognized for its significance by the Open Society International (London, UK), when Edona was granted the Open Society Scholar Award in 2017. She has been profiled as a rising international scholar (2014) by the Society for Psychological Studies of Social Issues (SPSSI), while her PhD project has received the prestigious Netherlands Fellowship (2013). Her work has been published by Sage, Routledge, Palgrave Macmillan and Springer. She collaborates or has been a visiting research fellow at a number of psychology labs including Utrecht University, Leuven University, University of Zurich, Queen's University Belfast and Princeton University.

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Dr. Luís Moita (Portugal)

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Born on 11 August 1939, Luís Moita holds a PhD in Ethics awarded by Pontificia Università *Lateranense* (Italy) in 1967, having obtained the grade “summa cum laude” (10/10). The PhD was recognized by the Portuguese Catholic University. Currently, he is full professor of “Theory of International Relations”, Head of the International Relations Department and member of the Scientific Council at Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa. Between 1992 and 2009, he was the university’s Vice-Rector. Luís Moita heads the research unit OBSERVARE (Observatório de Relações Exteriores), which publishes several books, as well as the magazine JANUS (published every year since 1997) and the journal JANUS.NET, e-journal of International Relations (published twice a year since the autumn of 2010). For 15 years, since 1974 and 1989, he was head of CIDAC, a Portuguese NGO dedicated to cooperation for development. Between 1989 and 1997, he lectured the course on Social Service Philosophy and Deontology at Instituto Superior de Serviço Social de Lisboa. He lectured the course on Globalization and International

Relations in Africa in the Master and in the PhD in African Studies at ISCTE-IUL. He was Invited Associate Professor at the Economics Faculty, Coimbra University (until October 1998). Since 1998, he is a regular speaker at the Program on National Defense at Instituto de Defesa Nacional. From 2004 to 2007, he lectured at the Air Force – Instituto de Altos Estudos da Força Aérea – and from 2006 to 2011, in the Armed Forces – Estado-maior Conjunto do Instituto de Estudos Superiores Militares. Currently, he coordinates the Master Programs in Peace and War Studies and in International Relations and the PhD in International Relations: Geopolitics and Geoeconomics, at Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa. At Instituto Universitário Militar (Military University Institute), he coordinates the Post-Graduation in Social and Organizational Dynamics, which is part of the program for rank promotion in the Portuguese Air Force. On 10 June 1998, he was awarded the Grande Cruz da Ordem da Liberdade by the President of the Portuguese Republic and on 7 January 2005, he was awarded Grand Officer della Ordine della Stella della Solidarietà by the President of the Italian Republic.

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Wybren Nooitgedagt is a PhD candidate at the European Research Center on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER), Utrecht University, and at the Interuniversity Center for Social Science Theory and Methodology (ICS). He graduated from the research master Migration, Ethnic Relations and Multiculturalism in 2017. He works on the concept of collective psychological ownership in settler societies (i.e. Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and Chile), which are countries in which intergroup relations have been shaped by conflicts over land ownership. He examines what role ownership claims play in shaping the current intergroup attitudes between indigenous peoples, 'settler' majorities, and recent immigrants from new countries of origin. In particular, he uses large-scale survey data to study in the ways in which different principles of ownership (e.g. 'first-possession' or 'investment into the country') are understood and utilized in ownership claims.

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Association, an expert in Clinical and Health Psychology and advanced expert in Psychotherapy by the Portuguese Psychological Association and the President of the Portuguese Association for Person-centred Psychotherapy and Counseling (APPCPC). She is a trainer psychotherapist accredited by APPCPC and by PCE Europe, and training director in Counselling and Psychotherapy (APPCPC). She is editorial member of the journal Person-Centered & Experiential Psychotherapies (since 2012) and of the journal PSIQUE (2008).

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Prof. Luis Tomé is Associate Professor at Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa (UAL)-Department of International Relations, where he coordinates the PhD/Doctorate in International Relations: Geopolitics and Geoeconomics. He has also been Visiting Professor at the Portuguese Military University Institute, the National Defense Institute (IDN) and the Higher Institute of Police Sciences and Internal Security (ISCPSI), as well abroad at La Sapienza-Università di Roma, Italy and the Middle East Technical University (METU) in Ankara-Turkey. Scientific Coordinator of OBSERVARE-Observatory of Foreign Affairs (<http://observare.ual.pt/en/>), a UAL's research unit where Prof. Tomé also coordinates the research group War Peace and Security Studies. And Deputy Director of the scientific Janus.net, e-journal of international relations (<http://observare.ual.pt/janus.net/en/>) and of the Yearbook Janus (www.janusonline.pt). From November 2015 to October 2017,

Prof. Luis Tomé was Special Adviser for International Relations and Fighting Terrorism of the Portuguese Minister of Home Affairs. Previously, he was also a visiting professor at the East Timor National Defense Institute (2014) and the University of Coimbra (2011-2012); a NATO Researcher for two years (author of the 2000 report “Russia and NATO's Enlargement”); and Advisor to the Vice-President of the European Parliament (1999 - 2004). Prof. Tomé earned a Doctorate/PhD in International Relations from the University of Coimbra, a Master in Strategy by University of Lisbon, and a Graduation in International Relations by University Autónoma of Lisbon. His main areas of research work and expertise are International Relations, Geopolitics and Security Studies particularly in Euro-Atlantic, Asia-Pacific and Eurasia regions. He is author and co-author of a dozen books and numerous articles and essays published. Member of several scientific Associations, the Editorial Board and/or Referee of several scientific journals, as well of the Scientific Commission or the Organizing Committee of several Conferences abroad. Prof. Luis Tomé has been a regular speaker at high-level conferences and workshops in the country and abroad, and a regular commentator on security and international politics at the media.

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David P. Redlawsk, PHD (Rutgers University, 1997) is the James R. Soles Professor and Chair of Department of Political Science and International Relations at the University of Delaware. In addition to the PhD, he holds an M.A. degrees from Rutgers University, an M.B.A. from Vanderbilt University, and a B.A. from Duke University. Dr. Redlawsk served as President of the International Society of Political Psychology for 2018-2019. He previously served ISPP as a Vice President and as an elected Governing Council member. He was a co-editor of the journal *Political Psychology* from 2010 through 2015. Dr. Redlawsk is author or editor of 7 books and has published more than 40 articles and book chapters. He is currently editing the new *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Political Decision Making*, which will appear both online and in print. His recent book with Kyle Mattes, *The Positive Case for Negative Campaigning*, was published in 2015 by the University of Chicago Press. Dr. Redlawsk's research focuses on campaigns, elections, the role of information in voter decision making, and on

emotional responses to campaign information. Dr. Redlawsk has received several grants from the National Science Foundation, and served on the Board of Overseers for the American National Election Studies from 2009-2013. Typically, he teaches courses that include Political Campaigning, Voting Behavior, Political Psychology, Decision Making, and Experimental Methods.

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Her main area of interest is social cognition, specifically biases in memory, self-knowledge, and group perception, as well as intergroup relations. She has led and co-led international research projects on attitude change, intergroup relations, and social identity. Iris published her work as the first author or a co-author in highly ranked journals (BJSP, JASP, SP, PNAS), authored chapters for books by international publishers (Springer, Palgrave), and is a full member of several professional associations (EASP, ISPP, SPSSI, APS).

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